

# The Ohio Statesman

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S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,  
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Are our agents in these cities, and are authorized to take  
advertisements and subscriptions for us at our lowest  
rates.

Dr. O'Connor, the worthy and able member  
of our State Senate from the Monroe district,  
is entitled to our thanks for a copy of the  
Adjutant-General's Report. It is a valuable docu-  
ment, and the Doctor in sending it to us has  
conferred a special favor.

## That National Guard.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is a  
keen-sighted, wily Abolitionist. He sees afar  
off what the urgent necessities of his political  
brethren may be, if they expect to retain do-  
minion over, and plunder at will the American  
people. To make all safe in this particular is  
more important in his estimation than crush-  
ing out the rebellion. The latter is, in truth,  
becoming with those radicals, who a little while  
ago were such violent war men, an obsolete  
idea like the restoration of the Union, which they  
long since repudiated as an antiquated notion.

But as in France, so in the United States, a  
National Guard will be needed to keep the tur-  
bulent Democracy in order, and to concentrate  
and consolidate a central despotism. So, with  
the instinct and sagacity of a Richelieu or a Ma-  
zarin, Mr. Wilson the other day introduced into  
the U. S. Senate a bill to organize the Militia  
of the United States. It provides for a volun-  
teer force in the several States, to be called  
the National Guard of the United States, and  
to consist of two hundred regiments of twelve  
companies, each company of one hundred men,  
divided among the States pro rata. Enlist-  
ments can embrace men between the ages of  
21 and 35 years. Any part of this force may  
be ordered into the service of the United States  
by the President, during any war of invasion or  
rebellion.

This "National Guard" is by the bill to con-  
stitute a Standing Army, any part of which the  
President may call into the service of the United  
States during any war of invasion or rebellion.

The Emperor of France has his National  
Guard, why not the President of the United  
States? Says enough, why not? It may, under  
military necessities possible to arise, be as im-  
portant to Abraham I. and his successors as to  
Napoleon III. and his heirs.

Beside all this, it may be a matter of the  
highest military necessity in ruling America  
a la Napoleon, to get command of the militia  
of the States, so as to paralyze their physical  
arm and prevent them from continually flouting  
their rights in the face of an Antioch, who of  
course will know better than the poor tax-rid-  
den enslaved people what rights they ought,  
and what they ought not to exercise.

General Wool made a move a few days ago  
in this direction. He thought to make the  
experiment and see if he could not, without raising  
much of a row, get control of the militia of  
the State of New York for his masters, Sec-  
retary Stanton and President Lincoln. So he  
issued orders, not made public, but sent pri-  
vately to the officers of the State militia, re-  
quiring them to report to him (General Wool)  
at his headquarters in New York city. Some  
reported, but more protested and would not obey  
the order, alleging they were not under Wool,  
but under some Senator as Commander-in-Chief.  
And there the matter has rested since. That  
plan for getting control of the militia of the  
States don't promise to work well; Senator  
Wilson's law, it is confidently believed at  
Washington, will answer a much better purpose.  
Besides, it has the merit of being a grand  
and a bold scheme. This is what our revo-  
lutionary Abolitionists love above all things—  
no matter what it may lead to.

## The Radicals and Gen. McClellan.

The radicals are riding a hue and cry against  
General McClellan because, as they allege, he  
disobeyed the instructions of the President,  
when he started with his army for the Penin-  
sula last Spring, in not leaving a sufficient  
force to guard Washington. Then they were  
bitter in their denunciations of him and bol-  
derous in demanding his removal, because he  
showed so much anxiety for the safety of Wash-  
ington, delaying a forward movement and taking  
care to guard well the approaches to the Na-  
tional Capital. They said Washington was safe;  
there was no danger; all was quiet on the Po-  
tomas, and the President and Cabinet had nothing  
to fear; McClellan should move rapidly for-  
ward with his whole army on the Rebel Cap-  
ital.

Now, for that very movement, which he en-  
deavored to carry out as far as he could, with  
the interference of the President and Secretary  
of War, Gen. McClellan is arraigned by the  
very Abolitionists who condemned him for not  
making it with more vigilance and in greater  
force, and is threatened with a court-martial for  
not obeying to the letter the instructions of the  
President, who was constantly interfering with  
his plans and thwarting his operations by re-  
taining and drawing off a portion of his best  
troops, for the protection and defense of Wash-  
ington. Such is radical inconsistency, and hy-  
pocrisy.

A Washington dispatch states that the Ju-  
diciary committee of the House, to whom was  
referred the resolution confirming the Presi-  
dent's proclamation of emancipation, have  
agreed to indefinitely postpone action on the  
subject. The Senate resolution of the same  
purport also lies dormant.

The Mississippi river expedition intended  
to operate against Vicksburg, it is expected,  
will be prepared to commence hostilities about  
the 10th of February. A co-operation by Banks  
is promised by land, and Farragut's and For-  
ter's combined naval fleets by river. The re-  
sult that the water is running through the Bul-  
wer canal is anticipated.

A new County-Market has been organized at  
Washington for the trial of General Charles  
F. Smith, and is now sitting daily with closed  
doors.

Masses for the Constitution, not a cent for  
Emancipation. This is the sentiment offered  
by Hon. A. G. Brown, at an immense public  
meeting held at Chicago, Jan. 24, to take into  
consideration the state of the country.

## Judge Holt's Review.

Judge-Advocate Holt presented to the Presi-  
dent a document called a review of the testi-  
mony in the Portra Court Martial case. Upon  
this document, it appears, the President based  
his decision, and this document his Abolition  
enemies trumpet forth as conclusive against  
Gen. Portra. Two questions present them-  
selves, what is the office of a Judge-Advocate  
in the army, and does the presentation of such a  
review appertain to his office and duty?

By the Articles of War, the Judge Advocate  
is made the prosecuting attorney of the United  
States in all trials by courts-martial. By the  
same articles, he is required to transmit the  
proceedings and sentence of the court, not to  
the President, but to the Secretary of War, to  
be by the latter officer "laid before the Presi-  
dent for his confirmation or approval, or orders  
in the case."

The President is thus placed in the position of  
a judge, who is to examine the evidence, and  
determine whether the finding or sentence of  
the court be just or unjust. If he permitted an  
argument of the case before himself, he would  
of course, if he meant to act fairly and impar-  
tially, summon the counsel on both sides into  
his presence, and hear both.

When Judge-Advocate Holt had sent the  
proceedings and sentence of the Portra Court-  
Martial to the Secretary of War, to be by him  
laid before the President, his (Judge Holt's)  
official duties in the case were at end. There-  
fore, he had nothing further to do in the case,  
but to remain silent like any private citizen,  
and await the decision of the final judge, the  
President.

But instead of this, what does Judge Adv-  
ocate Holt do? He privately furnishes the  
President with a review of the testimony in the  
case, as it is called, but which is really a  
labored and ingenious argument against Gen-  
eral Portra. General Portra, his counsel, his  
friends and the public, were in the mean time  
kept in profound and utter ignorance of any  
such proceeding. How Judge Holt came to do  
such a disgraceful, not to say criminal act as  
this, he himself tells us in the opening para-  
graphs of his so-called review or letter to the  
President, which read as follows:

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
January 19, 1863.

Sir:—In compliance with your written in-  
structions, under date of the 13th inst., "to  
revise the proceedings of the Court-Martial in  
the case of Major-General Fitz John Porter,  
and report fully upon any legal questions that  
may have arisen in them, and upon the bearing  
of the testimony in reference to the charges  
and specifications exhibited against the accused,  
and upon which he was tried," I have the honor  
to submit the following report:

As the animus of the accused toward his  
commanding General, in pursuing the line of  
conduct alleged against him, was largely affect-  
ed by the question of his criminality, and may furnish  
a safe and reliable light for your guidance in  
determining points otherwise left doubtful by  
the evidence, it is proper that it should, if pos-  
sible, be ascertained before entering at large  
upon the review of the case, which you have  
instructed me to make.

The review, letter or report of the Judge-  
Advocate, addressed to the President, is long,  
occupying some five closely printed columns in  
the newspapers. There is a labored effort  
throughout, and a painfully anxious desire  
evinced to secure the conviction and condemna-  
tion of Gen. Portra at the hands of the Presi-  
dent; and it is a remarkable and startling fact  
that the President's approval of the sentence  
of the court-martial and this review of the  
Judge Advocate were published to the world at  
the same time and place, giving rise to a suspi-  
cion that the latter was expressly prepared as a  
justification for the former.

But it may be said the President ordered  
Judge Holt to furnish this review. As to this  
the *Journal of Commerce* says:

Such seems to be the Judge-Advocate's idea  
of his office, since he makes it prominent that  
it is no excuse. If a district attorney were re-  
quested by a judge of the Court of Appeals in  
this State to furnish a private review of a case  
tried in the Supreme Court, and sent up for ex-  
amination in the court above, he would cut off  
his right hand, and put out his right eye, sooner  
than comply with the request.

## Abolition Candidates for Governor.

The Abolitionists are already canvassing  
candidates for Governor, just as though the  
Democracy were not bound to carry the State  
next fall by the largest majority ever given.  
However, we have no objection to their amu-  
sing themselves in this manner—nothing else can  
come of it. The gentlemen we have heard  
named in this connection are the following:  
DAVID TOP, MARTIN WELLES, COLMAN DELAN-  
CO, BENJ. EGGLESTON, WM. S. GORHAM, V. B.  
HORTON, General SAMUEL F. CARR, H. S.  
BONDY, Lieutenant Governor STANTON and JOHN  
A. BINGHAM.

We suppose Governor Top will want an in-  
dorsement; but the Abolitionists having used  
him long enough, will quietly lay him on the  
shelf. The probability is, that Lieutenant-Gov.  
Stanton might be induced, if the pressure were  
strong enough, to accept the nomination! He  
makes a modest bid for it on the ground of  
being the only man of "character and position,"  
in his famous letter to Hon. Thomas Edwin.

You were President of the Convention by  
which I was nominated for this position, and  
know that I accepted it with reluctance, and only  
because no man of such character and position  
was desired for that place upon the ticket,  
would accept it.

Messrs. EGGLESTON, BONDY and CARR, who  
were Governor Stanton's competitors in that  
Convention, and the former of whom came  
forth receiving the nomination, must feel com-  
plimented by the above egotistical paragraph,  
so gracefully woven into a letter on military af-  
fairs. It is not at all improbable that these  
gentlemen may content more successfully the  
"empty honor" with the Lieutenant-Governor  
—the "only man of character and position."

## The Ohio Legislature.

In the Senate, after prayer by the Rev. Mr.  
Morris, petitions were presented by Messrs.  
Roby, Hitchcock, Sherrard, and Bierce, which  
were referred. Mr. Lang gave notice of a bill  
to allow soldiers to vote. Bills were read the  
second time and committed—after which the  
Senate, in committee of the Whole, considered  
undry bills.

The Senate spent the whole afternoon in fill-  
bustering on the bill to fix the compensation of  
members and officers of the General Assembly  
at three hundred dollars a year, each; and the  
bill was finally postponed until the 1st of May  
next.

## The Senate adjourned.

In the House, after prayer by the Rev. Mr.  
Randall, petitions were presented by Messrs.  
Blocker, Cramm, Glenne, Griswold, Krum,  
Monroe, Osborn, and Warner, which were re-

ferred. A large number of bills were read the  
second time and committed. The following  
bills were introduced and read the first time:  
By Mr. Howard—To amend the act to incor-  
porate the Urbana, Mechanicburg and Jeffers-  
on Turnpike Company; By Mr. Woodbury,  
from the committee on Fees and Salaries—To  
amend section one of an act to regulate the  
compensation of Sheriffs for keeping and pro-  
viding for prisoners in jail, passed April 19,  
1862. It provides that the Sheriffs of the sev-  
eral counties in the State be allowed such com-  
pensation as the County Commissioners shall  
from time to time order and allow, not exceed-  
ing forty cents per day for keeping and pro-  
viding for prisoners in jail.

Mr. West offered a resolution providing for  
an amendment to the Constitution, which was  
ordered to be printed. The proposed amend-  
ment is as follows:

Section 26. All laws of a general nature  
shall have a uniform operation throughout the  
State, nor shall any act except such as relates  
to public schools, or to the running of a large  
domestic animal, be passed, to take effect upon  
the approval of any other authority than that  
of the General Assembly, except as otherwise  
provided for in this constitution.

Mr. Smythe offered a resolution, which was  
adopted, instructing the Judiciary committee  
to inquire whether the price now fixed by law  
for the publication of the Ohio State Reports  
is sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of  
future publication, and whether it is expedient  
to continue the publication by the State, or con-  
fine the same to private enterprise.

Mr. Dreesel's resolution of inquiry as to arbi-  
trary arrests in Ohio, and the pending substitute,  
were taken from the table, by a vote of 49 to  
25—the leaders on the Administration side of  
the House voting against taking up the matter.  
Mr. Dreesel offered the following amendments  
to the substitute:

After the word "member" insert—"with  
power to send for persons and papers;" after  
"imprisoned" insert—"and how treated during  
his confinement;" 6th. "Where, when and be-  
fore what tribunal the examination of each one  
took place, and what the result of such exami-  
nation was;" strike out "6th," and insert  
"7th."

The discussion was then resumed and contin-  
ued till six o'clock in the evening, when the  
House took a recess until nine o'clock Friday  
morning.

## Continuation of the Discussion in the House on Arbitrary Arrests.

On Wednesday evening, the Abolition lead-  
ers in the Legislature decided, that this discus-  
sion should then close with the speech of Mr.  
West. It was understood that Mr. SAYLES and  
others desired to speak; but the privilege was not  
to be accorded them—since the apologists of ar-  
bitrary power had been terribly worsted all  
through the discussion. They wanted it stop-  
ped, and were determined that the friends of  
constitutional liberty should be silenced. So they  
adjourned the House, in order to lay upon the  
table Mr. Dreesel's resolution and the pend-  
ing substitute, where it was intended they  
should sleep the sleep of death. A record  
must be avoided—no direct vote must be had—  
an investigation of arbitrary arrests and Abolition  
usurpations must be smothered! On  
Thursday morning, however, it became appar-  
ent that some of the Abolitionized "Union  
Democrats" lacked the "backbone" to carry  
out the entire programme prescribed by their  
masters. They turned pale and quaked with  
fear, in view of "that great hereafter, the echo  
of whose footsteps they already hear along the  
highway of time." By the aid of these men,  
the Democratic members of the House were  
enabled to take from the table the resolution  
and substitute. Thereupon, the discussion was  
resumed.

Mr. Dreesel obtained the floor and offered  
some amendments to the substitute; and in an  
able and conclusive argument, he showed the  
importance, the propriety, and the necessity of  
a most thorough and searching investigation of  
the arbitrary arrests in Ohio.

Mr. SAYLES, the able Representative from  
Cincinnati, then took the floor, and the House  
took a recess. When that body was called to  
order in the afternoon, Mr. S. commenced  
speaking and continued his remarks until six  
o'clock, at which time the House again took a  
recess, until Friday morning at nine o'clock—  
when he will conclude his speech. It is one of  
the most brilliant and powerful efforts we have  
ever heard in the Capitol of Ohio. Luminous  
with the inflexible logic of fact, it has the clearness and convincing force  
of a mathematical demonstration. As a scholar-  
ly production, nothing will surpass it during  
this General Assembly. It is exhaustive of the  
whole subject. He showed most conclusively  
and triumphantly, from the Constitution of the  
United States, from History, and from Judicial  
decisions, that the privilege of the writ of  
habeas corpus cannot rightfully be suspended  
by the Executive. We expect to publish a full  
synopsis of this able and eloquent speech.

Mr. West, who made two speeches during  
the discussion, and Mr. Scott, who "spoke his  
piece" some days ago, were so very courteous  
as to make an effort to cut off the concluding  
part of Mr. SAYLES' speech! They, however,  
did not succeed.

## Congressional Summary.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the 28th inst.,  
Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, offered a resolu-  
tion for the expulsion of WILLIAM SALZBURGER,  
Senator from Delaware, for not obeying when  
called to order by the Vice President, and for  
threatening to use a concealed weapon upon the  
Sergeant-at-Arms when ordered into his custo-  
dy. Mr. WALL, of New Jersey, offered a resolu-  
tion, which was adopted, instructing the Mil-  
itary committee to inquire into the propriety of  
extending such relief as circumstances may re-  
quire, and inquire into the case of Mr. Thomas,  
known as Zircous, the French lady of Mary-  
land, now a prisoner of war at Fort Lafayette,  
and who, as is reported, has been confined in a  
dungeon in that fortress since June last, and is  
now hopelessly insane by reason of his suffer-  
ings. The bill making appropriations for the  
payment of pensions to wounded soldiers, was  
taken up and passed. The army appropriation  
bill was also taken up, amended and passed.

In the House, on the same day, the time was  
passed until long after midnight in ineffec-  
tual attempts on the part of the Abolition majority,  
to get a final vote on the passage of the  
Negro Army bill.

## News from Memphis.

A Memphis dispatch dated Jan. 26, states  
that the steamer used in transporting General  
Gonzales' troops to Des Arc, had arrived at  
Memphis, and were being loaded with fresh  
troops as fast as possible. Gen. Grant was to  
embark in person that evening, and leave by  
daylight the next morning. The Government  
was to take all the largest houses in the city  
and transform them into hospitals capable of  
accommodating six thousand men. H. R. Wirtz,  
Medical Director of General Grant's army,  
had temporary charge of the new arrangements.

The same dispatch states that information  
had been received from the South to Jan. 18,  
which could be relied upon. It is to the follow-  
ing effect:

The command of the whole Western Depart-  
ment has been given to Gen. Joseph Johnston.  
He is moving immense forces at and near  
Vicksburg. It is estimated that he can, on an  
emergency, bring one hundred and fifty thou-  
sand men to his defense. The rebels mean to  
take everything on their ability to hold Vicks-  
burg, and preserve their communication with  
the South of Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.  
The rebels have also a large force at Port Hud-  
son. The fortifications there are completed,  
and they have no idea that General Banks will  
be able to take or run past them.

It is generally believed the rebel army has  
been greatly re-inforced in Tennessee, and it is  
expected that in the next trial they will out-  
step the Union forces with the greatest ease.  
They expect to drive him back to Nashville, and  
force him to surrender or retreat, by cutting off  
his sources of supplies. They will not, if they  
can avoid it, have a general engagement in the  
West, but will endeavor to keep our Generals  
busy by cutting communications and preventing their  
advance.

A Washington correspondent says the ne-  
groes, at their huge "pen" in the outskirts of  
the city, are dying by the score of small pox,  
and in fashionable quarters they are having mas-  
querade balls and dressing themselves up as  
white folk.

Important Resolution: About the Draft.  
In the Indiana House of Representatives, a  
few days ago, Hon. Bayless W. Hann offered  
the following preamble and resolutions. The  
failure of New York, Massachusetts, Connecti-  
cut and other Eastern States to carry out the  
draft, while it was rigidly enforced at the West,  
would seem to demand inquiry in the right  
quarters.

Whereas, By the late preliminary report on  
the eighth census of the United States, pub-  
lished under the authority of the Secretary at  
the Department of the Interior, it appears that  
the real population of the State of Indiana, in  
1860, was 1,360,488, and the population of  
Massachusetts was 1,231,000; and  
Whereas, It appears that Indiana has fur-  
nished 103,700 soldiers under the various calls  
of the President for volunteers and by draft;  
and  
Whereas, The State of Massachusetts, as  
appears by the annual message of His Excel-  
lency Governor Andrew, has furnished but  
60,000; and  
Whereas, The draft was rigidly and meteu-  
rically enforced in Indiana, and is not yet com-  
pleted in Massachusetts; therefore

Resolved, That our delegation in Con-  
gress be instructed to inquire into the causes of  
such discrimination in favor of Massachusetts.  
Referred to the committee on Federal Rela-  
tions.

## Callicut, the Speaker of the New York House of Assembly.

CALLICOT, the renegade Democrat, who sold  
out to the Abolitionists for the office of Speaker  
of the New York House of Assembly, is be-  
ing shown up beautifully. The Albany cor-  
respondent of the *New York Express*, says:

Mr. Hughes has accused Callicut of per-  
sonal corruption, and presented to the Assem-  
bly letters from him asking for money.  
There were evidently Abolitionism Calkinows  
about Albany! What a pure party!

Mrs. Douglas—The press are making all  
kinds of matrimonial arrangements for the  
future of Mrs. Douglas—casting her destiny at  
the domestic hearth of Secretary Chase, Gen.  
Ingalls &c. We have the best evidence for  
stating that Mrs. Douglas has entered into a  
matrimonial arrangement, present or pros-  
pective, with Mr. Chase, General Ingalls, "of  
any other man," who has the remotest idea  
of doing so. And we know, also, that the  
continual public discussion of her domestic  
relations is exceedingly annoying to Mrs. Dou-  
glas. We are sure that a moment's careful  
reflection on the part of our contemporaries will  
relieve her of this annoyance.—*Chicago Trib.*

## HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IT IS NOT A DYE,  
But restores gray hair to its original color,  
by supplying the capillary tubes with natural  
tensure, impaired by age or disease. All in-  
stantaneous dyes are composed of lesser cause,  
destroying the vitality and beauty of the  
hair, and afford themselves no dressing. Heim-  
street's Inimitable Coloring not only restores  
hair to its natural color by an easy process, but  
gives the hair a

## Luxuriant Beauty,

promotes its growth, prevents its falling off,  
eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and  
pleasurableness to the head. It has stood the test  
of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and  
is constantly increasing in favor. Used by  
both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all  
respectable dealers, or can be procured by them  
of the commercial agent, D. C. Barnes, 309  
Broadway, N. Y. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.  
nov25-34x6m

## DIED.

At Groveland, in this county, on Thursday, January  
29, Henry Brown, in his 74th year.  
Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, in  
this city, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost,  
A LIVER COLORED AND WHITE  
Belt Buckle, about three months old. The finder  
will be liberally rewarded by returning her to this  
office.  
Jan29-21

## MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

## CINCINNATI.

## SPRING SESSION FOR 1863.

THE regular Spring Session of the above institution  
will commence on Monday, the 10th of March,  
and continue four months.

Professors of Theology, \$50 00  
of Medicine, \$50 00  
of Surgery, \$50 00  
of Anatomy, \$50 00  
of Physiology, \$50 00  
of Materia Medica, \$50 00  
of Therapeutics, \$50 00  
of Hygiene, \$50 00  
of Forensic Medicine, \$50 00  
of Legal Medicine, \$50 00  
of Medical Jurisprudence, \$50 00  
of Medical History, \$50 00  
of Medical Geography, \$50 00  
of Medical Botany, \$50 00  
of Medical Zoology, \$50 00  
of Medical Chemistry, \$50 00  
of Medical Physics, \$50 00  
of Medical Meteorology, \$50 00  
of Medical Astronomy, \$50 00  
of Medical Cosmology, \$50 00  
of Medical Geology, \$50 00  
of Medical Mineralogy, \$50 00  
of Medical Metallurgy, \$50 00  
of Medical Agriculture, \$50 00  
of Medical Commerce, \$50 00  
of Medical Law, \$50 00  
of Medical Ethics, \$50 00  
of Medical Art, \$50 00  
of Medical Science, \$50 00  
of Medical Philosophy, \$50 00  
of Medical Religion, \$50 00  
of Medical Morals, \$50 00  
of Medical Politics, \$50 00  
of Medical Economics, \$50 00  
of Medical Statistics, \$50 00  
of Medical Demography, \$50 00  
of Medical Hygiene, \$50 00  
of Medical Dietetics, \$50 00  
of Medical Pathology, \$50 00  
of Medical Therapeutics, \$50 00  
of Medical Prognosis, \$50 00  
of Medical Hygiene, \$50 00  
of Medical Dietetics, \$50 00  
of Medical Pathology, \$50 00  
of Medical Therapeutics, \$50 00  
of Medical Prognosis, \$50 00

## THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

will be conferred at the close of the session.

The Dissection Rooms will continue open, and ma-  
terial will be supplied throughout the session.

Special attention will be given to Clinical Instruc-  
tion. Students will have access to the Anatomical  
and Surgical Museums, and the Outlines Laboratory.

Further particulars may be obtained by direct  
communication with the Faculty.

L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Dean,  
of the College, 215 Broadway, New York.

## HOCKING COAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH

Best Quality Selected Hocking Coal

and deliver to any part of the city.

Jan29-21

F. HAYDEN.

## STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## Thames Fire Insurance Com-

pany.

On the 31st day of December, 1862, made to the Auditor  
of Ohio, pursuant to the statute of that State, en-  
titled "An act to regulate Insurance Companies, not  
incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed April 6,  
1860.

## NAME AND LOCATION.

First. The name of the Company is Thames Fire Insur-  
ance Company, and is located at Norwich, New  
London county, Conn.

## CAPITAL.

Second. The amount of its Capital Stock is \$113,900 00  
Third. The amount of its Unpaid Stock  
paid up, is..... 111,420 00

## ASSETS.

Fourth. 1. Cash of the Company  
on hand..... \$3,493 94  
2. Cash in the hands of  
and due from agents in  
course of trans-  
action..... 2,180 61  
3. Real estate unencumbered, none  
4. The Bonds and Stocks owned by  
the Company, as per vouchers  
accompanying—how secured,  
and the rate of interest there-  
on, to wit: Par Market  
Value Value.

1st. 100 shares Mer-  
chants Bank, N. Y.  
Y..... \$5,000 \$4,950 90  
2d. 250 shares Phen-  
ix Bank, N. Y. 5,000 5,250 00  
3d. 10 shares Conn-  
necticut Bank N. Y.  
Y..... 3,000 4,350 00  
4th. 50 shares Hano-  
ver Bank N. Y. 5,000 4,350 00  
5th. U. S. 7.30 Treas-  
ury Notes..... 3,350 4,019 13  
Total Bonds and Stocks,  
market value..... \$22,919 13

5. Debts due the Company, as  
certified by the Auditor, on un-  
secured real estate, worth  
double the amount for which  
the same is mortgaged, as per  
schedules filed..... 75,000 00

6. Debts otherwise secured, as  
per vouchers filed, being  
loans on stocks, etc., etc.,  
amounting to..... 10,000 00

Par Market Amount  
Value Value loaned:  
Total amount loaned on above..... 10,000 00  
7. Loans on personal security  
\$7,753 00, office furniture \$400= 3,153 00  
8. All other securities—interest-  
accrued, due Jan. 1, 1863..... 4,186 19

Total assets of the Company..... \$123,569 55

## LIABILITIES.

Fifth. The amount of liabilities,  
due or not due, to banks  
and other creditors..... none  
Sixth. Loans adjusted and due..... none  
Seventh. Loans adjusted and not  
due..... \$3,000 00  
Eighth. Loans unadjusted—on ac-  
tion thereon—just reported..... 600 00  
Ninth. Loans in suspense, waiting  
for further report..... none  
Tenth. All other claims against the  
Company..... 30 00

Total Liabilities..... \$43,600 00

## VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Eleventh. The greatest amount insured in  
any one risk..... 5,000 00  
Twelfth. The greatest amount allowed by  
the Company to be loaned to any one  
city, town or village..... No rule.  
Thirteenth. The greatest amount allowed  
to be insured in any one block—Not to exceed  
\$5000 in any one risk.

Fourteenth. The amount of its capital or  
earnings deposited in any other  
bank, as security for loans there-  
in